

HISTORY OF COLLEGE AND UNIVERSITY LIBRARIES

ONE HUNDRED YEARS OF GROWTH OF AUGUSTANA'S LIBRARY HISTORY

Sioux Falls, South Dakota
Miss Kordillia Johnson, Librarian
Miss Selma Hogenson, Ref. Librarian

This past year has marked the beginning of the second century of the growth of Augustana College. From its humble beginnings in the quarters of an old church in Chicago, its movements have stretched westward to Paxton, Illinois; Marshall, Wisconsin; Beloit, Iowa; Canton, South Dakota; and finally Sioux Falls, South Dakota in 1918. The present Augustana College is a union of two institutions, Augustana College at Canton and the Lutheran Normal School, of Sioux Falls founded in 1889. Thus the institution is both old and new. As an educational institution it is rooted in the early life of the Mid-West. As a four year liberal arts college it dates back to the merger of 1918.

The background of the present Mikkelsen Library comes mainly from the Lutheran Normal School. The catalog of 1898-99 gives this description of the campus: "A half hour's walk from the center of the city southward will bring one to the Lutheran Normal School. There are two substantial structures, the one built of Sioux Falls granite in 1889, and the other a frame building veneered with stone, erected in 1894. The older building contains all the recitation rooms, the library, the reading room, and the chapel, where devotional exercises are held morning and evening-

This building was to be the home of the library until 1920, when the quarters were moved to the then new administration building. A description of this is to be found in the ACNS catalog for 1919-1920: "The fifth building, completed in 1920, is a three-story fire-proof building, constructed of concrete and brick trimmed with Bedford Stone. It is 102 feet by 54 feet and will be used as administration building . . . On the second floor are found the officer,

reading room, library, bookkeeping, shorthand and typewriting rooms."

The first paragraph describing the library appeared in the ACNS catalog for 1921. "The college library is located in two rooms of the Administration building, and is thoroughly classified and arranged in a modern way, so as to render all material easily accessible to the student. The list of periodicals is fairly complete and its available for use in forensics and work of the literary societies."

This location in the administration building apparently lasted two years, for the catalog of 1922-23 says that the "library is located on the first floor of the Old Main." This catalog states that the public library "with its more than 25,000 volumes through its management stands ready to render every possible service ."

This same spirit of co-operation has existed down through the years, and the college library now hopes that its contribution to the city may help to compensate for the fine help the public library has always so willingly given the college people.

An ever growing collection meant constant need for more space. A new workroom was added in 1930, according to records from the Mirror of October 23 of that year. This was located between the East Hall and the Old Main. A new study room holding 32 students was also added. Additional stack space and reading area was noted in 1933. A periodicals was added. Eventually library quarters spread over the Old Main to take up the whole main floor, most of the basement, including the laundry rooms, and a corridor on the second floor. The first steel stacks were installed in 1936. A library-classroom drive in the early 40's did not materialize into a building because of the intervention of the war. Perhaps it was just as well, as one of the proposed plans was to include a wing on the administration building for library quarters. It became increasingly evident that a library building was necessary, as the enrollments increased after the war to crowd the already inadequate facilities,

and the hazardous fire conditions made a threat to the safety of the valuable collection. So, in 1953 the board authorized a city-wide appeal for \$200,000. Succeeding in this drive the college broke ground for the present building on October 11, 1953. It named the Mikkelsen Memorial Library after the first president of the Lutheran Normal School, the building was to be used before its completion in the fall of 1955. Moving day was August 15, in blistering heat and dust, and the building was dedicated on the morning of opening convocation. The last tile was laid some time before Christmas. The present building has a capacity for over 100,000 volumes, and contains facilities for special collections in art and music, audio-visual equipment, microfilm equipment and speech. It is modular in construction, contains open stacks, and is completely air-conditioned.

Eight different people have been in charge of the library according to records available from Lutheran Normal School days. Principal Hustvedt is the first one mentioned, he having charge in 1896-1897. Conrad M. Christianson held the post for 19 years, from 1897-1917, with the exception of one year when he was on leave, 1899-1900, when the Reverend P. Langseth was in charge. Christianson's first appointment was by faculty action and he also held the post of preceptor and teacher of mathematics, psychology, and methods. The catalog lists him with "Other officers: C. M. Christianson, librarian; F. Haman, janitor." His position as librarian also meant that he operated the bookstore as well.

The catalog makes no special mention of librarian from 1917-21 but there are some indications that John G. Berdahl was in charge at one time, possibly a part of that time. He had come to the campus when Augustana college was moved from Canton, and joined with the LNS during the merger of synods in 1918, when it was decided to locate the college in Sioux Falls. Dr. Albert Keiser became librarian in 1921 and remained in that position until 1925. He was followed by Mrs. Helen Eunice Jevna.

In the fall of 1929 Miss Selma Hogenson, Hibbing, Minnesota, came as librarian. In addition to having been granted the A. B.

degree from St. Olaf college, she had studied library science at the University of Minnesota during the summer of 1922, and at the University of Illinois during the summer of 1929. During the time she was on the staff until she resigned in 1947 to join the staff as reference librarian in Rochester, Minnesota, extensive recataloging was done; the library, through the efforts of Palmer Eide, art instructor, secured the large Carnegie collection of art books and pictures in 1937; and the phonograph recordings were secured in 1940. The library was put into shape so that North Central accreditation was achieved in 1931. In 1944-45, during a leave of absence to secure her degree in Library Science from the University of Illinois, Miss Christine Mathis was acting librarian. Miss Hogenson's student-help staff of two students was increased to four students in 1933. Courses in library science were begun at the college by Miss Hogenson and offered only one hour of credit each semester until 1939, this only if continued through both semesters. Beginning in 1939 three hours of credit each semester were given, the course being offered to juniors and seniors only. These courses grew in number until at the present time it is possible to get fourteen semester hours credit in library science.

Upon Miss Hogenson's resignation, Miss Kordillia Johnson, A. B. 1934, Augustana, and a 1947 graduate of the University of Wisconsin Library School, was secured to take her place. During the next two years Mrs. Margaret Haygeman, Mrs. Nancy Peterson, Mrs. Estelle Natwick and Mrs. Joan Robinson were non-professional assistants, each being on the staff one year. In the fall of 1949, Miss Hogenson rejoined the staff as reference librarian. The professional staff of two full-time people remained thus with the help of student assistants until 1958. The first full-time student summer-help came in 1955.

The staff of the library now includes in addition to Miss Hogenson and Miss Johnson, Miss Eleanor Shanley, cataloger, a Denver library school graduate, who joined the staff in 1958; Mrs. Harriet Viksna, order assistant and bookkeeper, 1958; and Mrs. Alice Eppenbaugh, circulation assistant, 1959. The academic preparation of

the staff members has progressed. Miss Johnson had a leave to obtain her M. S. degree from Illinois in 1959-60; Miss Hogenson and Miss Shanley each have B. S. degrees in addition to B.A.'s. ; and Mrs. Viksna and Mrs. Eppenbaugh have B. A.'s. The school has grown from 52 students in the first year of LNS to a total of 1,177 full-time enrollment in the fall of 1960.

Faculty library committees have been in an advisory capacity since LNS day. The first ones were chosen at faculty meetings, later they were chosen by faculty action and listed in the catalog. Among faculty members who have served a period of ten years or more have been Conrad M. Christianson; H. M. Blegen; A. T. Tollevs; and Herbert Krause.

The collection has been maintained mostly through a library fee and through gifts. In 1899 the catalog states: "Students have free access to a steadily increasing library. An annual appropriation of \$50.00 has been made for the steady increase of the library and the laboratory apparatus. This, together with the annual library fee, (\$1.00) and private contributions gives an available fund of \$200 per year." This fee was raised to \$1.00 per semester; then to \$2.50; to \$5.00 in 1947 and then to \$7.50 in 1958. The first library fee for summer school was \$2.00 and was levied in 1957. At present night school people pay a similar fee and the summer school fee is \$3.00. From the \$200 yearly income the library now has in excess of \$18,000.00. Likewise the \$10.00 per year magazine expenditure has grown to more than \$2,500.00. From an assessed valuation of \$700.00 in 1906, the library has now a valuation in excess of a million dollars. It has grown from 1,600 volumes in 1906 to more than 50,000 volumes at the present time. At the present rate of growth of upwards to 4,000 volumes a year, the present building will have reached its capacity in a little more than a decade. What will happen then will be a matter of another milestone in its history.

Compiled by Selma Hogenson

and Kordillia Johnson

Written by Kordillia Johnson

SOUTH DAKOTA STATE COLLEGE

Brookings, South Dakota

A. G. Trump, Director

The beginnings of the Library, like most of State College, were quite inauspicious. About Thanksgiving time, 1885, the girls took up residence in the new dormitory (the present Extension Building), they vacated the southeast and east center rooms on the second floor of Central. These rooms then became a Reading Room, and J. M. Aldrich, a student, was placed in charge, pending the arrival of the first regular librarian in March 1886. Five persons served as librarian until the start of Mr. William H. Powers' long and distinguished career in 1905. Except for the Head Librarian, the staff consisted of student assistants, and the librarianship itself was not considered a full time job. Powers for example, was also professor of English.

The Library, after being moved in and out of several places in Extension and Central, acquired a building of its own in 1927. This it has continued to share with a number of classrooms and departmental offices, but the time when it will have to occupy the entire place itself and perhaps acquire even additional space is rapidly approaching. American Academic Research Libraries, on the average, double their size every seventeen years. For straight research books and documents, the problem has been alleviated by use of micro-films and microcards, which greatly reduce the storage space, but these techniques obviously do not meet the need for making books for classes and general reading purposes easily available to students and faculty. In June 1958, the total bound volumes in the State College Library stood at approximately 122,000, having risen from 6,780 in 1905, 43,000 in 1930 and 88,000 in 1948.

At State College we find a "quiet repository of human experience;" it is indispensable to the college. In this generation it has lost its awesome silence for an atmosphere of hushed silence with active

useability. Lincoln Memorial Library Borrowers used no less than 65,417 books in 1958-59 and jumped that total to 84,363 the past year. These numbers would indicate there's very little dust gathering on the approximately 140,000 bound volumes.

Lincoln Memorial Library serves 55 departments on the State College Campus. These must provide for the needs of undergraduates, graduate students and faculty members doing research.

Mr. Trump, Director of Libraries, until recently was assisted by Kilbourn L. Janeczek, associate librarian; and heads a staff of 17 fulltime employees (seven of whom are professionally trained). Lincoln Memorial Library is located on the south side of State College within three blocks of most departments. Reading rooms accommodate 270 readers. The public reading rooms contain reference books, reserve books, periodicals, indices and bibliographies, plus a browsing collection. Most of the book collection (including bound periodicals) is in the stacks which are open to graduate students. On films are issues of the New York Times since 1953, as well as the principal South Dakota newspapers since 1873, along with a number of theses and prints of individuals. Significant of the program of the college is that the book collection emphasizes science because the curricula demands it.

On the first floor of the library today are offices of education, history, and English departments which in the future will be assigned to the acquisitions department, catalog department, public catalog, reference office and reference room.

The current annual library expenditures per student at State College is approximately \$38.25. Mr. Trump says "that is a bargain rate for a record of accumulated human knowledge."

UNIVERSITY OF SOUTH DAKOTA

Vermillion, South Dakota
Ruth Bergman, Director

The State University of South Dakota Library dates back to the time when

classes first were held for the Academic Department in October, 1882. The ancestor of the present library system, to quote the first University Catalogue, was a "Reading Room, for proper intellectual and entertaining reading, which will be provided in the Academy Building, and which the faculty and pupils will furnish with daily, weekly, and periodical literature by voluntary contributions, and which will be subject to their own regulations." How nearly was the budget problem solved in those days!

Just two years later, according to the Catalogue, 500 new books had been acquired. And how familiar is the hope that was also expressed that "through the increasing liberality of the next Legislature, the University of South Dakota may soon be able to show a Library worthy of its name."

The library evidently was cared for by students or volunteers until 1886, when William A. Scott, professor of History and English Literature, assumed the title of librarian. He organized the first card catalog, an author and title list, the actual work being done by a sophomore! The obstacle, however, was *that* there were no funds available to buy a card cabinet.

In 1889, Professor Scott was granted a leave of absence, and Henry E. Kratz, professor of the Science and Art of Teaching, and Principal of the Normal Department, became the librarian. He served for about two years, and in 1892 Harrie M. Keene, a special student, became librarian until 1894. At this time the library was designated the depository for South Dakota for United States documents.

On Sunday, October 14, 1893, the catastrophe of fire struck University Hall, and the library collection was almost destroyed. When the building was reconstructed, the library was given quarters in the east wing on the first floor, with a reading room, reference room, and stack area.

There was no librarian in 1895 and 1896, as far as can be determined, students being in charge and called assistant librarians. In 1897 Clark M. Young, professor of History and Political Science,

and later dean of the College of Arts and Sciences, also assumed the title of librarian, with students continuing as assistants.

The collection had grown to 5,800 volumes and 80 periodical subscriptions by 1900. In fact, the young library had progressed to the point where it offered services to less fortunate areas of South Dakota. The Catalogue for that year states "Any assistance in reference work is extended to teachers and students throughout the state, either through loan of books or in bibliographical aid. The librarian is also ready to render any help possible to other librarians in the state in selection of books, cataloguing, or purchase of library suppliers."

Anna M. Price became the first full time professional librarian in 1901. Miss Price had a B.L.S. degree, and held the rank of Instructor in Library Science. She gave instruction in a one hour course in Library Economy and Elementary Bibliographical aids. Miss Price served through 1904.

Mary Alice Matthews became the librarian in 1905. It is during this year that the first mention is made of departmental libraries. There were two at that time, the Law Reading Room in the west wing of University Hall, and the Geology Library consisting of geological reports and bulletins shelved in Science Hall.

Mabel Kingsley Richardson became the librarian in the school year 1907-1908. The Law Building was constructed in 1907, and the Law Collection was moved to new quarters in that structure. Miss Richardson served as librarian until September 15, 1941. It was during her administration that the library first occupied its own building, when a limestone structure, donated by Andrew Carnegie, was constructed in 1912. An addition was built in 1940, partly through a P.W.A. grant. Under Miss Richardson's guidance the collection had grown from 15,000 volumes, and 160 current periodicals in 1907 to 106,000 volumes and 650 current periodicals in 1941. The staff had expanded from one full-time librarian to five.

Jack C. Morris succeeded Mabel K. Richardson in September, 1941. He remained for only a short time during these

war years, accepting a position with the Hercules Powder Company in Wilmington, Delaware May 1, 1943.

During 1943-44 Ruth Bergman and Inga Nelson, members of the staff, administered the library as associate librarians. In July, 1944, Ruth Bergman became acting librarian, in July, 1948, librarian, and in July, 1957, her title became Director of Libraries, which position she holds at present.

The University Libraries has experienced a program of expansion in physical plant, staff, and collection in the last decade. The beautiful Law Library, a separate building, was dedicated in May, 1951. The Medical Library was built in 1952, as a separate wing of the School of Medicine Building, constructed in 1957. These three libraries have full-time librarians. The Geology Library will be located in the Science Building to be completed in 1962. A new General Library is foreseen in the near future. The library science courses have expanded into a major for the training of librarians for the state of South Dakota.

The staff now included thirteen full time librarians, five full time assistants, and twenty student assistants. The collection at present numbers 182,000 volumes, and 1,660 current subscriptions.

SIoux FALLS COLLEGE LIBRARY

Sioux Falls, South Dakota
Hans A. Zenner, Librarian

It is to be assumed that the founding of Sioux Falls College in 1883 also dates the beginning of the library. There was no separate room because the school first met in small and temporary church-basement quarters. But a few books there were donated by friends of the college and placed at the disposal of the students.

With the completion, in September, 1885, of what now is Meredith Hall the library could at least have a modest room to itself. To increase the size and value of the book collection, an appeal to about

one hundred churches was made in 1895, with the result that Miss Gertrude Morris, first librarian on record, could proudly announce one year later an increase of 500 books and nearly as many magazines. For a student body generally about one hundred, and including mostly academy-level students, this seems to have represented an encouraging situation.

At the turn of the century the library was reported by Miss Helen E. Spencer, librarian and instructor in pedagogy, to have grown to some 2,000 volumes, mostly due to the fact that a library fee was collected during that time from each student for the specific purpose of increasing the number of books in the library. A few years later, in 1903, when Miss Pearl Irene Odell was librarian, the catalog referred for the first time to a reading room, "conveniently located in the main college building," and "well supplied with daily, weekly, and monthly publications."

The next major change in library facilities took place in September, 1910, when both the library and the reading room were moved to the southwest room on the first floor of the new Administration Building, later named Jorden Hall after the president responsible for its erection. More additions were being made, too. However, it seems that for every new book that the library required, an old one was discarded. For in January, 1915, we find Miss Eva H. Stephenson, librarian, still reporting "about 2,000 books on the shelves," not all "of the most useful type," so that she deemed it necessary to appeal "to each one who is at all interested" to send her "any good books-historical, literary, sociological, philosophical or scientific-which he may desire to see go on the College book shelves for the student and faculty use."

Just as in the past, the response to this appeal must have been gratifying. For it did not take very long before the library had outgrown the one room which it had, since the only way to shelve books there, was around the wall-the center being occupied with tables for readers. Accordingly, during the summer of 1919, new shelving and tables were made and all the books were moved upstairs, the lower as-

sembly room in the southwest corner of the second floor becoming the reading and reference room while the adjoining room was changed into the stack room.

To guarantee the best use of these new library quarters, Max F. Martini, a scholar of many talents, who had come to the college shortly before, was appointed librarian in 1920. It was under his administration, which was to last ten eventful years, that the library took a tremendous upswing. For, although there was hardly any subject which M. F. Martini did not teach at one time or another in addition to his major responsibility in the Department of Foreign Languages, he probably had his heart in no other activity more than in the library, a fact attested by the many improvements carried out at his instigation.

First of all, M. F. Martini did something that had never been done before: he set up a definite policy both for the conduct of the students in the library and for the use of books and magazines. Up to this time, there was a table close to the door with a small ledger on it and any student could go and get a book from the shelves, write his name and the title of the book in the ledger (supposedly) and depart. Now an end was put to this haphazard system and a small library staff was organized, which, for an hourly rate of 20 cents, checked out all library materials in the proper way.

M. F. Martini's next concern was how to increase the book collection. To be sure, books were still donated to the library by friends and alumni of the college, and among these donations there were very fine books, such as the 750 choice volumes -largely in the fields of literature, history, and fine arts-bequeathed to the library by Mrs. D. A. Glidden in 1922, and the 300 religious education and history books donated by Mr. Edward Jorden in 1930. Welcome though all the numerous gifts were, they did, as usual, not satisfy the demand for new up-to-date books. To fill at least the widest gaps in this area, M. F. Martini used the most ingenious ways, since the library did not have a separate budget during all the years he served as a librarian. At one

time, the proceeds of the book store, of which he was in charge, too, were the only means of procuring new books. In other years, books were purchased with money from fines and fees. Occasionally money for new books was even received from students and alumni. And in 1924, when the first edition of **The Purple Feather**, a collection of poems by Professor Lawrence E. Nelson of the English Department, was published, all profits from the sale made on Tepee Day went to the college library fund for the purchase of new books. Thus M. F. Martini managed to increase the number of books in the library from 2,700 in 1920 to 9,600 in 1930. During the same period, the number of periodicals currently received rose from 27 to 60, 8 of which were even bound.

The space problem resulting from this astounding growth was finally solved in 1928 when, upon the recommendation of M. F. Martini, a bridge was built across the south landing of the second floor to the rooms on the east side which became stack rooms, while the former stack room was incorporated into the reading room. At one and the same time the stacks were enlarged and also more accommodations for the increasing student body provided.

One may be inclined to conclude from these accomplishments that any successor to M. F. Martini, who in 1930 had to give up the library because of his added responsibility as a registrar, and whose merits were later recognized by the college by conferring upon him the degree of Doctor of Literature, would have had a hard time to continue the pace he had set. Fortunately, this was however not the case with the next librarian, Miss Emma Lou Taggart. For one thing, she was the college's first librarian with a degree in Library Science. But what perhaps meant even more for the operation of the library, she was also the first full time librarian ever employed by the college. To give her a good start, especially in view of the pending accreditation of the college, the Board of Trustees finally did something which M. F. Martini had demanded for years: \$1,000 of the total budget were specifically earmarked for the purchase of library books and periodicals. Now, at last, it became possible to buy more recent

books, and to increase their number. Miss Taggart was no less ingenious than her predecessor. Thus, she organized in the fall of 1936 a "Town and Gown Book Club" for the purpose of securing the newest books for its members and giving them to the college library after a year's circulation in the club. The biggest gift the library received under her administration was the entire library--about 3,000 volumes, including many complete files of magazines and government documents--of Parker College (Winnebago, Minnesota), turned over to Sioux Falls College in September, 1930, as its successor.

While a good many new books were added, at the same time many of the older and obsolete books were discarded. Therefore the growth of the book collection was not as conspicuous as under M. F. Martini, but there was a net increase of 5,000 volumes just the same, bringing the total at the end of her tenure in September, 1941, to 14,500 volumes. By then also, the number of periodical subscriptions had been notably increased, namely, from 60 to 70, 25 of which were regularly bound. Other major improvements made under Miss Taggart's administration include the installation of additional shelving space in the reading room, the organization of a pamphlet file containing 2,500 items and a record collection consisting of more than a hundred phonograph records, the initiation of circulation statistics and the publication of a Library Handbook and of an annual list of all the books added to the library. Considering all these improvements, it is not surprising that the North Central Association of Colleges and Universities held the library adequate to warrant junior college accreditation in 1931 and a four year accreditation in the spring of 1933.

However, while the library prospered relatively, the drought and depression years inflicted great hardships upon the college itself and its students, so that the administration, for the sake of better service to its constituency, deemed it necessary in 1941 to reorganize Sioux Falls College as a Junior College. During the two years the school functioned as such, before it returned to a four-year program, Miss Elizabeth Bantz served as a librarian,

Naturally, the lower status of the college, involving also a lower income, did little to strengthen its library situation. But even though not too many books were added, the librarian did her part to keep the interest in the library alive. For one thing, she established the tradition of monthly library displays by staff members. And second, she gave the library as well as the college a good deal of publicity when she made the campus the meeting place of the first annual High School Student Librarian's Association conference and workshop on February 20, 21, 1942. According to contemporary reports, this conference, which was attended by 150 students and advisors from 28 high schools in South Dakota and nearby states, must have been a complete success. A special feature of the afternoon workshops was a demonstration of library book repairing by three Sioux Falls College students under the direction of Miss Bantz.

Succeeding her in September, 1943, was Miss Bertha Houger, who had already come to the college one year before as assistant librarian. During her first years, which coincided with the final years of World War II, the library as well as the college went through difficult times. Enrollment figures, and accordingly also the funds, were extremely low. Consequently, there was once more only very little money available for the purchase of new books, and the library had more than ever to depend on the generosity of liberal donors. And fortunately these were not lacking. Thus the library received, for example, already in 1944 a variety of 250 books—mostly on economics, sociology, foreign languages, and fiction—from Mr. Forrest Witcraft, and 90 books in the fields of history, philosophy, sociology, and world fiction from Mr. Amandus L. Sorenson, to which were later added 300 books ranging from gardening to religion, donated by Mrs. Frank Fuller in memory of her husband. Also not to be forgotten are the 70 volumes on Christian education purchased in 1945 with the J. Earl Gardner Memorial funds. In order to accommodate all these new books as well as the regularly arriving periodicals, the number of which gradually rose to 100, it became once more necessary to place more shelves in the library, although these left hardly any

vacant space in the already crowded library quarters and future expansion accordingly became a more pressing problem than ever.

But this problem also was eventually solved after Mrs. Lucile (Snodgrass) Thompson, a graduate of the University of Denver School of Librarianship, took over the library in September, 1949. Thus what M. F. Martini had recommended to the administration as early as 1928, namely, that the auditorium on the second floor of Jorden Hall be converted into a new reading room, and the old reading room into additional stacks, finally became reality in the summer of 1954. The result of this major renovations project, which had been made possible by a gift of \$5,000 from the First Baptist Church of Fremont, Nebraska, has been an attractive room which still houses the reference collection and seats about 60 people.

With more space available than ever, the library could also finally begin to establish certain special collections for the convenience of its patrons. Thus, a Baptist Collection, a South Dakota Collection, a textbook laboratory for prospective teachers, and a Children's Literature Collection were set up, to name only the major ones.

Following the tradition established by Miss Bantz in 1942, a Student Assistant Library Workshop, "Libby's Library Lab," was held on the campus on September 22, 1951, well attended by 70 people from high schools and colleges all over South Dakota. Among the special features were demonstrations by Sioux Falls College students showing the physical preparation of books, book mending, and book displays. To promote unity within the staff, a college Library Club was formed in the fall of the same year, featuring monthly dinner meetings with programs, often including outside speakers.

Other remarkable developments under Mrs. Thompson's administration which lasted through the summer of 1956, include the publication of monthly new book lists beginning with the fall of 1953; the purchase of a new console record player in 1955; and an increase in periodical subscriptions from 100 to 130, of which 50

were bound; and an increase in the book budget from \$1,000 to \$2,000. Selected gifts were still accepted, especially if they were as valuable as the complete file (26 volumes) of **Pasque Petals**, the official magazine of the South Dakota Poetry Association, donated by Mrs. Lillian M. Edmison of Sioux Falls. On the other hand, older and obsolete books were constantly weeded out and discarded with the assistance of the faculty. Despite the great number of discards, the total number of books in the library under Mrs. Thompson's administration increased from 16,200 in 1949 to about 20,000 in 1956. It may be rightly assumed that all these improvements in the library were taken into due consideration when the college was revisited by the North Central Association in 1957, and that they are partly responsible for the fact that Sioux Falls College regained four-year regional accreditation in the spring of 1958.

After a two-year interim, during which the library was administered by Mrs. Dorothy Sugarbaker (from September 1956, to January 1957, and again from September 1957 to August 1958) and Mrs. Julianne C. Vradenburgh (January to September, 1957), the present librarian, Dr. Hans O. Zenner, who had received his library training in the East, was appointed to that post. Some of the improvements in the library since he has taken it over include the air conditioning of the reading room, the rearrangement of the stacks resulting in more shelving space, a reading room in connection with the stacks, the establishment of a listening room for both music and foreign language records, the incorporation of the last class room on the second floor into the library as a periodical room, the inauguration of a new library orientation program for freshmen, and the extension of the library hours from 62 to 66 hours per week, including Saturday afternoon. During the same period, that is, between September 1958, and May 1961, the book budget was raised to \$3,000, the number of periodical subscriptions to 160, and the total number of volumes to 25,000. Twice in the past three years the library has been favored by modest grants from the Association of College and Research Libraries.

As of this South Dakota Centennial Year,

Sioux Falls College, in its own seventy-eighth is engaged in serious rethinking of some development plans adopted in 1956. Their scope, it appears, will have to be enlarged. This involves the library as well. It is to be shortly determined whether the projected growth will allow adequate library operations in present quarters, or whether a separate and new building is to be projected for the future. The latter is all too probable. In the meantime, more adult staffing is being added, a total library study is to be made during the present calendar year, and other efforts are being put forth to insure continued progress in this vital area of the College's life.

SOUTH DAKOTA SCHOOL OF MINES & TECHNOLOGY LIBRARY

Rapid City, South Dakota
Miss Ruby Mauch, 1937-
Miss Estelle Helgeson

A gift on June 19, 1885, of forty-one scientific and technical books from Professor William P. Blake was the nucleus for the Dakota School of Mines Library. Professor Blake of New Haven, Connecticut, was an experienced mining engineer who had come out to the Black Hills, became interested in its resources, and had published some articles on the area which were of great interest to the local people. In December of 1885 he was appointed President of the School of Mines and Dean of the Faculty, but, probably because the position could not pay the salary *which* he had expected, he declined the appointment. Probably also due to the lack of fund, the school did not open until more than a year later. So there were some few books available even before the school opened.

In the **Circular of Information of the Dakota School of Mines of 1887-88**, this is said of the library: "The library of the institution, although small as yet, contains several volumes of value. In Chemistry, Geology, Minerology and Mining Engineering the standard works may be found" . . . "serving the teacher as works of reference. An addition, for which an appropriation has already been allowed, will be

made to the collection during the coming year." In the same **Circular**: "The school library contains many of the principal works that have been published upon Chemistry, Mining, Geology, Metallurgy, etc., and will be added to from time to time as important works appear."

In the **Fifth Biennial Report of the Board of Regents 1897-98**, the recommendation is made "That there be a generous library appropriation for purchase of such books of reference as are most urgently needed." Later the amount is listed as \$500 for each of the years 1899 and 1900 for "Instruments and Library." This is a first record of an appropriation.

The first mention of a librarian was in 1899 when Mr. E. M. Stevens was elected librarian and instructor in German.

The **Sixth Biennial Report 1899-1900 of the Board of Regents** has this to say of the library: "The library has been neglected for many years. At the beginning of this biennial period, it contained no more than two hundred books that were of any value. The library and instrument fund appropriated by the legislature of 1899 has enabled us to purchase some additional works that were sorely needed. Last January this number was handsomely increased by the generosity of the Rapid City Library Association, who kindly loaned their library consisting of almost four hundred volumes for the use of our students. But these works are mostly on literary or historical subjects. There is yet a crying need for works of reference on mineralogy, geology, mining, and allied subjects. These books, being technical, are very expensive, but their purchase is imperative if such subjects are to be properly taught." The report continues: "The library, which was virtually started three years ago, has received some additions each year since. It is, however, still in its infancy and as technical works are high-priced, it will require considerable expenditure in order to make it efficient."

The catalog of 1901-02 gives a brighter picture. "The School Library contains the principal works that have been published upon chemistry, mining, geology, metallurgy, etc., and will be added to from time to time as important works appear." Later

in the same catalog: "By means of appropriations made by recent State Legislatures, the library has received many of the latest works on metallurgical, mining, Geological, and chemical subjects."

There seems to be somewhat of a contradiction on what is said of the library in the catalogs and the Board of Regents reports. It was *probably* wise to give the need of the library.

Up to this time, there is no mention of the location of the library. In the catalog of 1903-04, a new reading room to be opened at the commencement of the school year is mentioned. This was to be located in the annex or rear part of the main building. The **Ninth Biennial Report of the Board of Regents** ending June 30, 1906, relates the preparations in this way: "Early in 1906 the library room was put in thorough order, most of the books collected from various departments, and the library opened for a portion of each day for the use of the students. The library of the School of Mines is very small and one of the most urgent needs of the school is the purchase of technical books." In the same report: "One of the weakest points in the organization of the school is the library. The total number of volumes at present is 2,000 and far the greater number of those are government reports, which while very valuable, are in many instances rarely used. . . . "I would recommend that an appropriation of \$1,000 per annum be made for the specific purposes of the library."

The provision of a place for the library was a step forward, for now the books could be catalogued and made useable. The first accessions were made "before July, 1906," and the Dewey system of classification was used with some adaptations suitable for technical subjects. From 1899-1903, Mr. E. M. Stevens is listed as librarian and instructor in German. In 1902-1903, Miss Della Haft is also listed as librarian and registrar, a position she held until 1907, when she was appointed full-time librarian.

The struggle for an adequate appropriation was great both at this time and later. The pattern seemed to be that an appropriation was recommended but it was always reduced-sometimes cut in half. Dur-

ing 1936-1939, a much appreciated gift of \$700 came from Mr. J. V. N. Door for the purchase of books in Metallurgy, Mining, and Geology. Then in 1941 the School of Mines was one of eleven technical schools to receive a grant from the Carnegie Corporation of New York. Three thousand dollars was given to the library to be spread over a three-year period for the purchase of books. The principal condition governing the grant was that the money was to be used to "supplement" and not to "supplant" the regular state appropriation. The books purchased were to be available to, and of interest to, students and faculty alike. This enabled the library to complete sets as well as purchase books for general reading.

Miss Ruby Mauch, assistant librarian since 1937, was appointed librarian in 1941 to succeed Miss Della Haft, who retired on half time but stayed on for two more years.

In 1942, the move into the O'Harra Memorial Building, our present quarters, was made. **The Rapid Tech** gives this description of the new quarters: "When the School of Mines moves into the new O'Harra Memorial Building, it will begin to use a spacious, a modernly arranged, and modernly decorated library. The future quarters for the Mines library has such features as a novel browsing alcove, a light interior and a separate workroom, restroom and office.

Perhaps the most interesting innovation of the new library will be the browsing alcove on the east side. Here will be kept on display for use a variety of different kinds of books that will appeal largely to college students. The room, a pet idea of Miss Della Haft, will be attractively made up and every attempt will be made to encourage the student to enter, to relax, and to read a book that he likes. Having a size of 12 feet by 12 feet, there will be ample room in the new alcove for many Miners to pleasantly spend lots of time reading.

Supplanting the present small overcrowded library reading room will be a spacious main reading room measuring 55 feet by 57 feet. This large room will be lighted

by the same type of fluorescent lights that illuminate the rest of the building. The stacks, rows of shelves of books, will make a separate section by themselves on the south side of the main reading room. About the same number of books will be kept on the main floor as there are in the present library.

The library will cover portions of two floors. An additional room measuring 39 feet by 58 feet will be located directly under the main reading room. This second large room will serve as stack room very much similar to the present basement stack room.

The School of Mines student might be interested in the fact that the library has received 18,500 books during the life of the institution. On hand at present are 15,500 bound volumes and over 8,000 unbound books and pamphlets. Funds received directly by the library for the purchase of books include the recently-acquired donation from the Carnegie Corporation of New York of \$1,000 a year and the \$1,750 a year allotted by the state for the purchase of books and magazines and for binding. Certain funds allotted to departments around school help swell this money for books somewhat."

This sounds as though nothing more could be desired, and when we moved, it seemed like that. However, with the rapid advancements in science and technology, as our needs have increased our acquisitions have grown. Additions have been made to the staff, and at present there are three fulltime staff members and one on an eight months basis. Students are also employed part time. We now have holdings of some 26,000 bound volumes as well as a great deal of valuable unbound material and a steadily growing micro-card file. Through our membership in the Bibliographical Center for Research, we are able to borrow publications, or purchase on microfilms what is needed by our students and faculty. Our appropriation has not exactly kept up with our needs, but our situation has improved. We are reaching the stage where we have no room to expand and a library building will be a necessity before long.

BLACK HILLS ORDNANCE DEPOT LIBRARY

Igloo, South Dakota
Miss Ila Evans, Librarian

The first library at the Black Hills Ordnance Depot was started in 1942. It was located in the PX Hall which was the recreation center for the Depot. A new Community building was opened in the fall of 1945 and the library was moved there. It was sponsored by the Civilian Welfare Fund and they have contributed to the support and upkeep of the library since that time.

Archer Filfillan was one of the first librarians. Mrs. Dena Hanna and Mrs. Nettie Barney served in that capacity later years. Books were obtained from the South Dakota Free Library Commission on a loan basis for a number of years and new books were purchased periodically.

In April 1960 Col. L. R. MacAdam, Commanding Officer, was successful in obtaining an Army Library for the Depot. Assisted by Edgar Hall, Personnel Officer, a new location was selected and furnished and the Community building library was moved and added to the Army library bringing the total number of volumes to 7,000. The circulation of books has doubled in the last 6 months.

The library is open 6 hours daily with Mrs. Ela Evans as librarian.

BLACK HILLS TEACHERS COLLEGE LIBRARY

Spearfish, South Dakota
Mrs. Doris Phillips, Librarian

The present library at Black Hills Teachers College traces its beginning to the disastrous fire which wiped out the library and the administration building on January 13, 1925. After the ashes of that fire had cooled, the library consisted of 668 textbooks and 66 books of fiction which

had been saved from a collection of 15,000 volumes.

Mrs. Aud Russell Carter, librarian at the time of the fire, should receive a great deal of credit for the development of the present library. She continued to serve as head librarian from then until her death April 14, 1947.

Immediately after the fire, she began to develop a new and better library. According to records in the college paper, "The Anemone," at the end of the first day after the fire, a number of people had loaned books, a student had loaned a set of encyclopedias, the citizens of Spearfish had raised \$800 to buy new books, and many of the neighboring towns had fund drives underway to raise library funds. One of the student organizations sponsored a public dance and raised \$300 for the book fund. With help of this sort, Mrs. Carter was able to build the library collection to 6,132 volumes in just eight months.

The library collection today numbers 34,000 volumes. The largest collection is in the field of education since the college is a teacher-training institution. All of the subject areas are well covered. The library receives about 290 periodicals and newspapers. Since the library is used for research, many of the magazines are bound. The library serves as a partial depository for federal documents.

The library serves not only the college students, but also the residents of Spearfish and the surrounding area. It is a member of the Bibliographical Center for Research of the Rocky Mountain Region.

At the present time, the library is concentrating on purchasing research materials and books for the use of graduate students. The newest addition to the collection is to be a microfilm reader.

The library occupies a section of the main administration building on the campus. In 1953, two wings were added to the original library to make space for the growing collection of books and magazines.

There are two special collections which form a part of the library materials. In

1939, the college was fortunate to receive the Carnegie Art Library Collection. In 1954, the library received about 2,000 volumes known as the Alvin Waggoner Collection. This collection was the private library of Mr. Waggoner, who was for many years a Regent of Education in South Dakota, and was given by the widow as a memorial to her husband.

The library has had few changes of librarians. Following Mrs. Carter's death, Miss Helen Scow was librarian until the fall of 1948. Mrs. Elsie Forbes served from the fall of 1948 to the fall of 1952. Mrs. Doris Phillips has been head librarian since the fall of 1952.

GENERAL BEADLE STATE TEACHERS COLLEGE LIBRARY

Madison, South Dakota

If an awareness of the end of the old and the beginning of the new signifies a new age, then the sixties might mark that beginning of the new. As always when man looks forward, he also looks backward to see what he has accomplished.

So in Dakota's Centennial Year, General Beadle State Teachers College takes a backward look to the origin of its library, to the persons who have served it, and to its steps in progress.

The college library has been organized since the existence of the college. It was located in West Wing until 1904. In February of 1886, fire destroyed 400 books and the library documents. In the fall of 1886, students began purchasing books for the library by giving music recitals and entertainments. With some of their earnings the library acquired Bancroft's U. S. Histories, Webster's unabridged dictionary.

By 1888, the library had been built up again to 500 volumes including two sets of encyclopedias and standard works in literature, history, science, and biography. Through the efforts of the Honorable O. S. Higgins, delegate to Congress, the library was designated as a repository of public documents. The library carried leading Territorial papers as well as St. Paul and

Chicago daily newspapers.

In 1890, the library had acquired over 1,000 volumes. Through the efforts of the Honorable J. A. Pickier, Representative to Congress, the library received all publications of the Geodetic Survey and through the assistance of Honorable G. C. Moody, U. S. Senator, the library received the official Gazette of the U. S. Patent Office.

In 1896, the library's book holdings consisted of 1,500 volumes and four sets of encyclopedias.

In 1904, the library was moved to the East Wing which was a new building at that time. The holdings consisted of 3,000 volumes, catalogued according to the Dewey Decimal system with a card index for the author, title, and subject.

By 1935, the library had grown to 15,000 volumes and occupied half of the basement and half of the first floor. At that time it was one of the largest college libraries in the state.

In 1950 instruction in library science courses was introduced.

Since September 1956 when the library committee met to study, plan, and implement changes in the college library, a process of weeding, binding, mending, and recataloging the book collection has been in progress.

In January 1957, the library was moved to its new quarters in the addition built in Kennedy Hall. The space occupied by the reading room in the old library became available for storage. In that year, the library became a participating member of the Bibliographical Center, located in Denver Public Library, Denver, Colorado.

In February 1960, a full-time secretary, Mrs. Martin Wolf, was employed. In the summer of 1960, the college library sponsored the first library workshop. Miss Edna Akre, librarian of the Brookings Public Schools, assisted Miss Guyer with the workshop. Mrs. Carol Thompson Nangle and Mr. Marcel Selgestad worked during the summer sessions at the Circulation Desk.

On March 16, 1961, the library had 22,714 volumes. During the year it was receiving periodicals coming from Canada, England, France, Mexico, and Germany.

Through the years the library has been served by seventeen librarians. They include Albert Yoder, Josephine Pryne, Mary E. Dolley, Muriel E. Chase, Daisy Gorton, Alice De Groff, Cora Lawlins, Mrs. L. M. Tolles, Mrs. Bert Reeve, Pearl Carlson, Myron W. Getchell, Ruth Krueger, Arlowene Sheldon, Catherine Whitehorn, Doris Foley, A. E. Swan, and Edith L. Guyor.

LAYNE LIBRARY, DAKOTA WESLEYAN UNIVERSITY

Mitchell, South Dakota
Mrs. Mildred Eyres, Librarian

New, beautiful, functional and growing rapidly are words that aptly describe the Layne Library of Dakota Wesleyan University of Mitchell, South Dakota. Located in the east wing of the new college Hall with 26,000 volumes in three levels of stacks, it is now a worthy successor to the library which perished in the fire of February 12, 1955.

From 1889 to 1912, the library was located in two classrooms of the first floor of the old College Hall. In 1912, when Science Hall was built, enough space was released to move the library to the second floor of College Hall. In this area was located the catalogued book stock-21,000 volumes and twelve alcoves of special collections given as memorials. Storage was located in the basement. This space must have been severely overcrowded as is evidenced from information in several college publications. The library was also a partial depository for government documents.

The fire of February 12, 1955, destroyed all this and more. Many faculty members and wife of the president, Mrs. M. D. Smith herself, banded together in a committee to catalogue *a new* library almost as soon as the embers were cold. Faculty members had lost their private and office libraries. Taped recordings of interviews with early settlers of South Dakota

burned. With the indomitable spirit of the pioneers before them, insurmountable difficulties were surmounted. Gift books of all kinds came in, and a basement room in Science Hall was set up as a temporary library. An author file was established, and during the summer of 1955 the first 5,000 books were catalogued. In these temporary quarters Mrs. Lillian Dennis came from the State Library Commission whose Director Miss MacKay cent, on request of the college, to supervise this work. Temporary quarters were maintained until upon the completion of the new College Hall. On November 8, 1956, the transfer for the catalogued books and the periodicals to the new College Hall.

In the fall of 1958, the library was formally dedicated as the Layne Library-the large gifts of the Layne Foundation having made the library wing possible. Ultimate capacity of the library is estimated at 75 to 80 thousand volumes. The interior is of modern styling, with the woodwork and furnishings of blond birch. A number of gifts have included important works of well-known artists such as Harvey Dunn, Earle Frazier, and Oscar Howe.

At present there are 26,000 volumes in the library of which 15,000 are fully catalogued. This is about half the desired number for the size of the student body. Also of the 500 titles of periodicals held by the library, 4,000 volumes are complete and 1,000 of these are bound. Gifts and exchanges have provided thousands of dollars worth of periodicals each year. About 1,000 issues of periodicals are received each month. Gifts of books and periodicals from alumni, local people and friends of the Middle Border have been extremely valuable.

Reorganization of all areas began in 1958 and will continue until reference, book stock and periodical files are adequate for the curriculum and the enrollment.

HURON COLLEGE LIBRARY

Huron, South Dakota
Miss Selma Evenson, Librarian

When speaking about the Huron College Library, as when speaking about college

as a whole, it must be remembered that the college was not always Huron College but was in the beginning Pierre University, located in Pierre, South Dakota.

And it was at Pierre that the "Huron College" library got its start. The library in 1884—one year after the college's founding—consisted of 200-300 books cared for by a student librarian, one George C. Findley.

In 1885, Mrs. Ford of Aberdeen secured 260 books and six maps for the infant library. At the same time, the library was for the first time designated as a depository for government publications.

The year 1885 also brought the library one of its richest collections when Dr. William C. Blackburn was appointed president of Pierre University. Blackburn, a noted Biblical and religious scholar, brought to the library his own personal collection, which was later donated to the college after its move to Huron. Many of his books are considered as authoritative to the present time and many others are collector's items.

Pierre University became Huron College in 1898. There seems to have been no official "librarian" from this time until 1909, although certain professors and others had some responsibility for the depository of books, including, a Dr. Powers and Thomas Boughton.

Dr. Ella McIntire took over the library in 1909 and remained as head librarian until 1956. She was followed by Selma Evenson, the present librarian.

In 1909, the Huron College library occupied two rooms in Voorhees Hall and consisted of some 4,000 volumes. Since, many persons have given books and money for books to the Huron College Library. Among the supporters in the early 1900's were a Mr. and Mrs. Olwin of Aberdeen. Gifts have been made possible the completion of several bound sets of magazines, including the noted North American Review Collection, which is complete from 1815 until the magazine's demise in the 1950's. Other valuable collections include books from the Riggs publications and early atlases of Dakota Territory.

From the 4,000 volumes and two rooms of 1909, the Huron Library expanded to its present 35,000 volumes and seven rooms. At present (1961), a new library is in the hands of the architect.

During the tenure of Dr. McIntire, while she assumed such other duties as registrar, acting dean, and acting president of the college, library assistants, included such persons at Hazel Jones Mittet, Cleona Case, Grace Brandt, Harriet Johnson Scheldrup, and Ruth Baldwin.

The Huron Library was a government depository from 1885 until 1908, and became a depository again in the 1920's. When first in Huron after the move from Pierre, the library was located with the college in the old Royal Hotel. In 1907 it moved to the present campus and Voorhees Hall, where it presently occupies seven rooms on the ground and basement floors.

NORTHERN STATE TEACHERS COLLEGE

Aberdeen, South Dakota

Robert A. Elftman, Librarian

As historians have remarked, the annals of a peaceful country are brief. So it is with Northern State Teachers College Library.

The Library was part of the Northern State Teachers College when it was opened in the fall of 1902. It started as a "well-supplied reading room" and has expanded ever since.

The first librarian was the President of the College. But he soon found the task of running the library as well as the college was too arduous. A note is found in the Exponent, the College paper, a few months after the college was organized, that one of the students had been appointed as Librarian and secretary to the President. The following year Nellie M. Christian was appointed librarian.

From then until recent years, the history of the Library has been meager, mainly the listing of the Librarian and occasionally a brief note about the library in the College catalog.

The librarians who served the longest periods of years have been, Celeste Barnes, 1923-33; Buelah Williams, 1940-47. Prior to becoming Librarian Miss Williams had been Assistant Librarian since 1926. The present library building is named in her memory. Lois Bailey, 1948-54. Robert A. Elftmann, 1954 to the present.

The library was first located in Central Building, the original structure on the campus. An East Wing was added to Central Building in 1916 and the library was installed there. In 1932, it was expanded to include the First Floor as well as the Second. On July 1, 1957, the library was moved to the present \$400,000 library and classroom building, of which the Library occupies the lion's share.

The building is a modern brick concrete and glass structure, with air-conditioning and modern tile floors. Except for periodicals, there are no book stacks in the traditional sense. Book shelves are arranged to form study spaces which break up the reading and study area into nooks that make concentration possible and expose students to the sight of books everywhere. The library is arranged along the lines of a supermarket, with a one-way entrance and the check-out desk at the exit, with the wares of the library arranged for self help. Students and Faculty are free to help themselves to all catalogued materials, except a few archival volumes.

Concurrently with planning and occupying the new building, a program was instituted to completely reorganize the library materials along modern lines. The periodical collection was completely bound, a collection of indexes to periodical materials was set-up and expanded. A collection of bibliographies was set up and also a collection of yearbooks. Atlas materials were set up in a separate collection. Textbooks used in elementary and secondary schools were set up in a Curriculum Texts collection. Other material, used by students and teachers were organized into a Curriculum Materials Collection. Music and spoken work records were set up into a Record collection and music scores into a Scores Collection. A sizeable collection of children's books had previously been organized into a Children's Library.

During this period, the Library was first departmentalized. In 1958, a Technical Services Department was organized to handle acquisitions, cataloging and periodicals. In 1959, a Department of Instructional Materials was organized to handle Curriculum Texts, Curriculum Materials, Records, Scores and Pamphlets. The remaining activities were assigned to a Reference and Circulation Department.

The Library Staff now has a Director and three professional assistants, a secretary, a part-time, retired Faculty member and a sizeable student staff. It has approximately 50,000 cataloged books and 10,000 volumes of periodicals. It subscribes to 450 periodicals and 55 periodical indices. It has 1,047 records and 467 musical scores, 2,925 curriculum text and 1,105 pieces of curriculum materials. It is housed in a building with 20,541 square feet available for library use with seating for 244 persons and 7,401 lineal feet of shelving.

SOUTHERN STATE TEACHERS' COLLEGE LIBRARY

Springfield, South Dakota
Mr. Joel Hanson, Librarian

The library at Southern State Teacher's College was organized in 1897 when the school opened for first classes. In the 65 years since that time the following have served as librarians: Effie H. Hosfers, 1897; Emma H. Hill, 1898; Christine Killy, 1902; Rachel Abbot, 1903; Berenice Walker, 1904; Edith Starks, 1904; Erving E. Beldridge, 1905; Mona Bossingham, 1907; Helga Sletvold, 1908; G. G. Fites, 1908; Cora B. Wood, 1913; J. R. McAnnely, 1930; Howard O. Ashton, 1933; M. F. Hoopes, 1934; Mary Belle Lenz, 1937; Omar Bacon, 1939; Eleanor Ray, 1944; Roland Scott, 1954; Gary Kellogg, 1955; George Stanbery II, 1956; Eugene Hanson, 1957; Joel Hanson, 1961.

Southern's library was originally housed in an alcove in the basement of the first wing of Main Hall. Later it was moved to twin rooms on first floor of Main and in 1952 moved to its present quarters in the new wing that provides quite adequate

space up to now for reading room, work room, offices, and a double deck stack area. The new library is well lighted, attractive, and is air conditioned for summer school use.

The library has always been the hub of the scholastic program of the college. The current aims and objectives of the library are as follows:

- A. To make readily available supplementary classroom material deemed necessary to carry out the educational objectives of our institution. This material is comprised of books, magazines, pamphlets, government documents, pictures, and secondary and elementary textbooks.
- B. To develop the habit of using library materials, and to stimulate the practice of self-education and the quest for intellectual development during college as well as after completion of formal study.
- C. To provide instruction and aid in interpreting library materials to all members of the college population.
- D. To provide recreational reading material at all levels of maturity.
- E. To provide as far as possible specialized study material as well as limited amount of research material for faculty members.
- F. To provide material for extension and correspondence courses.
- G. To provide not only material for our college population, but also supplementary material on various levels of maturity to be utilized by student teachers in our local schools in an effort to develop the habit of using library materials in their teaching.
- H. To aid in developing library resources in the community and regions.

Southern's library has steadily been strengthened with additions to the materials. On July 1, 1961 the report of Librarian Eugene Hanson shows the following statistics for 1960-61:

Total No. of Titles June 30, 1961 ...	36,894
Total No. Titles added 1960-61	1,548
Total No. Bound Vol. of periodicals	6,884
Total No. Current Periodical Subscriptions	493
Total No. Books and Library Items circulated	27,713
No. Library Visitors	
Student	48,512
Faculty	1,266
Others	124
Total	49,902

There will be serious need in the next few years for a new central library and classroom building. Growing enrollments which will require additional library space for the best type of service will make this an urgent requirement in the immediate future.

YANKTON COLLEGE

Yankton, South Dakota

Lucile Eldredge, Librarian

Yankton College, begun earlier, but chartered in 1881, was the first institution of higher learning in the Dakota Territory, including the present states of North and South Dakota, Wyoming, Montana, and parts of Nebraska and Idaho. Since a library, in the New England Congregational tradition was established with the establishing of the school, it must follow that Yankton College Library is the oldest college or university library in the region.

At the close of the second college year, it was reported that, "The library has been increased during the past year by more than a thousand volumes ... Great care has been taken to secure valuable books of reference ... " As of the present year, 1961, the number has been further increased to 60,000 volumes, with about 200 periodicals.

Perhaps the most interesting special collection is made up of boob; dealing with the history of the region, many of them first editions. The collection rests on valuable books from the library of the Reverend Mr. Riggs, of the famous Riggs family of missionaries to the Indians. These vol-

umes, given by the widow and the son of the Reverend Riggs, are supplemented by many others of regional interest.

During its long life, Yankton College Library has been served by only two librarians. The first, who retired in 1945, was Miss Nellie Miner, a daughter of the well-known Ephraim Miner family of Yankton; the present librarian is Miss Lucile Eldredge.

The holdings have been housed in various buildings; the present-day auditorium in the Conservatory of Music was once the library, as was a room in Ward Hall. Later the second floor of the present library was used. In 1946, a complete remodeling of the building was undertaken; since that time "the heart of the college" has been in a light, pleasantly decorated structure, with reading rooms on two floors and stacks on three levels.